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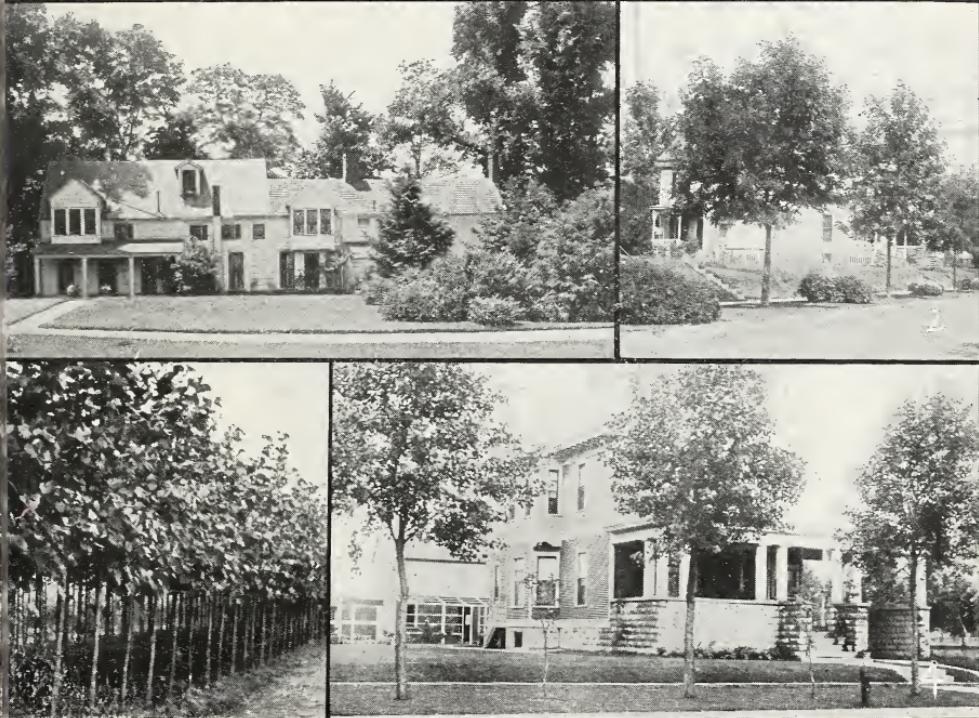
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MAR 20 1919

MORICULTURAL AND FORESTRICAL

Ringwood Nursery



Make your home look warm, cozy, hospitable and inviting by planting shade trees, shrubs and evergreens about your home. Their low cost will both please and surprise you.

PRICE LIST, 1919

J. V. BUCKLAND, Prop. Ringwood, Illinois

McHenry 603-J-1

PHONES

Richmond 687

Terms and Conditions

In presenting this, my 29th Annual Price List, I desire to extend my thanks for the past patronage of my many customers, and to solicit your orders for the future. Our right to existence is based upon our service and no order is too large or too small to receive my careful consideration.

Notice. The general trend of prices for nursery stock is upward, which is made necessary by the increased cost of labor, material and general expense of operating.

Have a full line of stock in prime condition to offer at prices as reasonable as is consistent with first quality stock properly graded and handled. Come and see for yourself. Visitors are always welcome. (See Certificate of Inspection, page 4.)

Prices quoted in this list are for stock at the nursery, taken up, loaded and packed in your wagon or auto in good condition to reach their destination safely. On all stock to be delivered with team the cost of delivering must be added. **For stock to be planted and guaranteed, prices** will be quoted on application.

Packing. Particular care is taken to pack all stock in a thorough manner so that it will reach destination in prime condition. No charge is made for packing, boxing or delivering to freight or express companies at our station, after which they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Terms cash unless otherwise agreed upon.

Order early, as I may be sold short on some varieties late in the season. Customers may be more certain of getting all the varieties that they may select, if their orders are booked early in the season.

Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or Bank Draft.

Plants furnished as follows: Six at dozen rates, five at 10 rates, fifty at 100 rates.

Plainly Written. Be particular to have the order, your name, postoffice, county and state plainly written and give full directions as to route, etc. If no directions are given we will use our best judgment as to route, and manner in which to ship, Freight or Express.

Nursery is located at Ringwood, on C. & N. W. R. R., 18 miles south of Lake Geneva, Wis., and 12 miles north of Crystal Lake Crossings. It is within 40 rods of the depot, making it a good shipping point.

On receiving trees from a nursery, the boxes or packages should be immediately unpacked and the roots dipped into a puddle made of rich, mellow soil, about the thickness of paint ready to use, and be careful not to let the roots get dry before planting. Place them in a cool, shady place until ready to plant, and if not immediately ready, heel them into the ground by placing the roots in a trench, covering them well up with mellow soil, and well firming with the foot.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

1st. The Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive in a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will not be necessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2nd. The Preparation of the Trees.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top, forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised, broken or decayed roots up to the sound wood, and be careful in all cases to cut the root from the under side up, so that the fresh cut will press into the earth more firmly as the soil settles around the roots. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion. As a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds of their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

3rd. **Planting.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully, putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; when the water has thoroughly soaked away then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect one or two inches deeper than they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that all the stock below where budded be under the ground, and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots.

4th. **Staking.**—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **Mulching.**—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **After-culture.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts the growth. Cultivation is highly important and necessary for the maintenance of moisture in the soil and for the health and vigor of the tree.

J. V. Buckland

McHenry County

Ringwood, Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Office of Chief Inspector

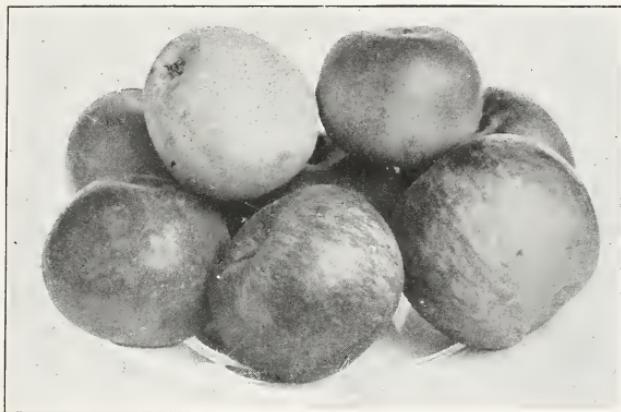
Urbana, Ill., Oct. 14, 1918.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the growing nursery stock and premises of J. V. Buckland, situated at Ringwood, Illinois, have been inspected by a duly appointed inspector of this office, according to the provisions of the Plant Inspection Act of 1917, and that said nursery and premises are apparently free from the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and dangerous plant diseases.

This certificate applies only to the condition of this nursery for the year ending Sept. 15, 1919.

CHARLES ADKINS, Director.

P. A. GLENN, Chief Inspector.



My \$1.00 and \$2.00 grades in apples are very fine, having been twice transplanted and have plenty of root system. They are strictly FIRST CLASS and sure to please. Can furnish most of the varieties named below in these grades, but stock is limited, so order now.

Fruit Department

APPLES AND CRABS—STANDARD.

Should be planted 25 to 30 feet apart each way.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 years old, 5 to 6 feet high, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 inch stems, ..	\$.50		
3 and 4 years old, 5 to 7 feet high, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch stems, ..	1 00		

APPLES—BEARING SIZE.

4 and 5 years old, 7 to 8 feet high, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch stems (extra fine),	2 00
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LEADING VARIETIES.

Summer

- ✓ Red Astrachan
- ✓ *Yellow Transparent
- ✓ *Duchess of Oldenburg
- ✓ Sweet June
- ✓ *Liveland Raspberry
- ✓ Red Beitungheimer

Fall

- ✓ *Fameuse or Snow
- ✓ Fall Orange
- ✓ Pound Sweet

Winter

- ✓ *Wealthy
- ✓ *Milwaukee
- ✓ Sweet Bough
- ✓ Twenty Ounce
- ✓ *Jonathan
- ✓ *Grimes' Golden
- ✓ *Tolman's Sweet
- ✓ *Salome
- ✓ Wolf River
- ✓ *Delicious

*Wagner

- *Northern Spy
- Pewaukee

*Northwestern Greening

- ✓ *McIntosh Red
- ✓ King David

Wis. Russet

Crab Apples

- ✓ *Transcendent
- *Whitney's No. 29
- ✓ *Florence

Varieties marked with * I would recommend as being best to plant in this locality.

PEARS—STANDARD.

Should be planted 18 to 20 feet apart each way. 2 years old, 6 to 7 ft. high, 11-16 in. and up stems.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Bartlett (Aug. and Sept.)			
Clapp's Favorite (Aug.),			
Flemish Beauty (Sept. and Oct.),			
Kieffer (Oct. and Nov.),			
Seckel (Sept. and Oct.),			
Lawrence (Nov. and Dec.)			
Buer de' Anjou (Oct.),			

PEARS—DWARF.

Should be planted 10 to 12 feet apart each way or can be grown in a hedge row planted 5 to 6 feet apart; is best to run row north and south, so the sun can strike both sides of the row.

✓ Duchess d'Angouleme.—(One of the largest of all our good pears, attains its highest perfection as a dwarf) (October and November), 2 years old, 11-16 inch and up stems; 60c each.

	Each
Bartlett, 2 years old, 11-16 inch and up stems,	\$ 60
Seckel, 2 years old, 11-16 inch and up stems,	60

CHERRIES.

✓ Early Richmond, 2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 11-16 inch and up

Should be planted 18 to 20 feet apart each way.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
stems (June),	\$ 60	\$ 5 50	
Montmorency, 2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 11-16 inch and up stems (July),	60	5 50	

A limited number of the above varieties in cherries, 1 inch and up stems, \$1.00 each.

PLUMS.

The plum is one of our most healthful and useful fruits, and when carefully and judiciously cultivated, one of the most profitable also. The curculio is its chief enemy, but if it is combated with skill, its ravages can be reduced to a minimum. As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spray with Lime Sulphur solution (40 parts water to 1 part L. S.) with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead added to each 40 gallons of the mixture, and at intervals of ten days thereafter, until you have given the tree at least four sprayings—six or eight sprayings with this mixture will be still better. See that the mixture is kept well agitated when applying. The Americana or native sorts are the most successfully grown in this location.

Should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Lombard (European), 2 yrs., 5 to 6 ft. (Sept.),	\$ 75		
Wolf			
Forest Garden			
Surprise			
Wyant			
Terry			
Hammer			

Some large trees in plums, 1 inch and up, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

CURRENTS.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Plant 3 to 4 feet apart each way.			
Cherry, 2 years (Red),	\$ 20	\$ 2 00	
Fay's Prolific, 2 years (Red),	20	2 00	
White Grape, 2 years (White),	20	2 00	
Victoria, 2 years (Black),	20	2 00	
A limited number of the above varieties, large bushy plants at	35		

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Plant 4 to 5 feet apart each way.			
Chas. Downing, 2 years,	\$ 20	\$ 2 00	
Chas. Downing, 3 and 4 years (fine),	35		
Josselyn (Red Jacket), 2 years, extra large berry,	35	3 50	
Columbus, 2 years, extra large berry, best large fruited variety,	50	5 00	

BLACKBERRIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Plant rows 5 to 6 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in row. Snyder (Root Cutting Plants),	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 00	

RASPBERRIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Plant rows 5 to 6 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in row. Cumberland (Black), 1 year old,	\$ 75	\$ 5 00	
Marlboro (Red), 1 year old,	75	5 00	
Marlboro (Red), 2 years old,	1 00		
Cuthbert (Red), 1 year old,	75	5 00	
St. Regis—Everbearing Raspberry (Red), 1 year old,	1 00	5 00	
St. Regis—Everbearing Raspberry (Red), 2 years old,	1 50		
Golden Queen (large golden yellow), 1 year old,	1 00	5 00	

STRAWBERRIES.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Plant in rows 3½ feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in row. Warfield (Medium Early Variety) (P),	\$ 1 50	\$10 00
Senator Dunlap (Medium Early Variety) (S),	1 50	10 00

Plant Warfield and Senator Dunlap, half and half; there is nothing better for market or home use.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

\$.75 per Doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Superb.—The best and most profitable of the fall bearing sorts.

GRAPE VINES.

Plant rows 9 feet apart and 8 feet in rows.	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Concord, 1 year old (Black),	\$ 20	\$ 2 00	\$15 00
Concord, 2 years old (Black),	25	2 50	20 00
Worden, 1 year old (Black),	20	2 00	15 00
Worden, 2 years old (Black),	25	2 50	20 00
Moore's Early, 1 year old (Black),	20	2 00	
Moore's Early, 2 years old (Black),	25	2 50	
✓ Niagara, 2 years old (White),	30	3 00	
✓ Brighton, 2 years old (Red),	30	3 00	

GARDEN ROOTS.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Rhubarb (<i>Linnæus</i>), 2 years,	\$ 20	\$ 2 00	
Rhubarb (<i>Linnæus</i>), large full clumps,	50		
Asparagus (<i>Conover's Colossal</i>), 2 years,	50	3 00	

EVERGREENS.

Two or three times transplanted, bushy and well rooted.

Notice.—Evergreens 3 feet high and up will be taken up with a ball of earth and wrapped with burlap at prices quoted. This insures the life of the tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet,	\$ 2 00		
" " 2 to 3 feet,	1 00		
" " 18 to 24 inches,	50		
Douglas Fir, 5 feet,	5 00		
" " 4 feet,	4 00		
" " 3 feet,	3 00		
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet,	1 00		
White Pine, 4 to 5 feet,	3 00		
" " 3 to 4 feet,	2 00		
" " 2 to 3 feet,	1 00		
Red Cedar, 3 to 4 feet,	2 50		
" " 2 to 3 feet,	1 25		
American Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 5 feet,	2 00		
" " 3 to 4 feet,	1 50		
" " 2 to 3 feet,	1 00		
" " 18 to 24 inches,	50	4 00	
Pyramidalis Arbor Vitæ, 2 to 3 feet,	2 00		
" " 3 to 4 feet,	4 00		

DECIDUOUS TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Soft Maple, 6 to 8 feet,	\$ 50	\$ 4 50	
" " 1 to 1½ inches in diameter,	75	7 00	
" " 2½ to 3 inches in diameter,	2 00		
" " 3½ to 4 inches in diameter,	3 00		
" " 4½ to 5 inches in diameter,	5 00		
Rock or Sugar Maple, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter,	3 00		
" " 1 to 1½ inches in diameter,	2 00		
" " ¾ to 1 inch in diameter,	1 00		
Schwedler's Maple (purple-leaved), 8 to 9 feet, 1½ inches in diameter,	3 00		
Schwedler's Maple (purple-leaved), 2 inches in diameter,	4 00		
Schwedler's Maple (purple-leaved), 2½ inches in diam.,	5 00		

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Norway Maple, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, \$3.00 to	\$ 5 00		
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, \$2.00 to	2 50		
" " 7 to 8 feet, 1 inch in diameter,	1 50		
" " 6 to 7 feet,	1 00	9 00	
Box Elder, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter,	1 00		
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter,	2 00		
" " 3 to 4 inches in diameter,	3 00		
American White Elm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter,	3 00		
" " 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter,	2 00		
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter,	1 50		
" " 8 to 9 feet,	1 00	9 00	
" " 6 to 8 feet,	75	7 00	
" " 4 to 6 feet,	50	4 50	
American White Ash, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter,	1 50		
" " 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter,	1 00		
Carolina Poplar, 6 inches in diameter, \$6.00 to	8 00		
" " 4 to 5 inches in diameter, \$3.00 to	5 00		
Catalpa Speciosa, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter,	75		
" " 2 to 3 inches in diameter,	1 50		
" " 6 to 7 feet,	50		
American Linden or Basswood, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, \$2.00 to	3 00		
American Linden or Basswood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter,	1 50		
European Linden or Basswood, 4 inches in diameter, ..	4 00		
" " 3 inches in diameter, ..	3 00		
" " 2 inches in diameter, ..	2 00		
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, ..	1 00		
Black Walnut, 6 to 8 feet,	1 00		
Butternut, 6 to 8 feet,	1 00		
Horse Chestnut (Double, White-flowered), $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter,	5 00		
Horse Chestnut (Double, White-flowered), 3 inches in diameter, \$3.00 to	4 00		
Horse Chestnut (Double, White-flowered), 2 inches in diameter,	2 00		
Crab Apple (Bechtel's double-flowered), 4 to 5 feet,	1 50		
Crab Apple (Bechtel's double-flowered), 3 to 4 feet,	1 00		
Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree), 8 to 9 feet, \$1.00 to	2 00		
European Mountain Ash, 8 to 9 feet,	1 00		
" " 2 inches in diameter,	2 00		
European White Birch, 8 to 10 feet,	2 00		
" " 5 to 6 feet,	1 00		
Bungei Catalpa, 2 year heads, 6 to 8 feet stems,	2 00		

WEEPING TREES.

	Each
Tea's Russian Mulberry, 3 year heads,	\$ 2 50
Tea's Russian Mulberry, 2 year heads,	2 00
Tea's Russian Mulberry, 1 year heads,	1 50
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 9 to 10 feet,	2 00
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 7 to 8 feet,	1 50
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 5 to 6 feet,	1 00
Weir's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter,	1 50
Weir's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple, 6 to 8 feet,	1 00

HARDY-FLOWERING SHRUBS.

	Each	Per 12
Lilacs—(White) extra heavy, bushy, 8 to 9 feet, \$1.50 to.....	2 00	
Lilacs (Purple and White), 6 to 8 feet, extra heavy,	1 00	
Lilacs (Purple and White), 4 to 5 feet,	75	
Lilacs (Purple and White), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Lilacs, Persian (Purple), 2 to 3 feet,	75	
Snowballs, 5 to 6 feet (extra bushy),	1 00	
Snowballs, 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora), 2 to 3 feet,	50	5 00
Hydrangea (Arborescens Grandiflora) blooming from early June to last of August, 18 to 24 inches,	50	
Syringa (Philadelphus or Mock Orange), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Syringa (Lemoinei) erect growing, dwarf, 2 to 3 feet,	50	5 00
Spirea (Van Houttei), 5 to 6 feet. Specimen shrubs, \$2.50 to	3 50	
Spirea (Van Houttei), 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 to	1 50	
Spirea (Van Houttei) 4 to 5 feet,	75	
Spirea (Van Houttei) 3 to 4 feet,	50	
Spirea (Van Houttei), 18 to 24 inches, good plants for hedges, (Per 100, \$25.00).		
Spirea (Anthony Waterer), 15 to 18 inches,	50	5 00
Spirea (Prunifolia), 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 to	1 50	
Spirea (Prunifolia), 4 to 5 feet,	75	
Spirea (Thunbergii), 2 to 3 feet,	50	5 00
Honeysuckle (Red Tartarian), 4 to 5 feet, 75c to	1 00	
Honeysuckle (Red Tartarian), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Honeysuckle (Morrowii) 3 to 4 feet,	50	
Weigelia (Rosea), 2 to 3 feet,	50	5 00
Weigelia (Eva Rathke), 2 to 3 feet,	50	5 00
Elder (Golden-leaved), strong, bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Flowering Almond (White), 2 to 3 feet, bushy,	75	
Snowberry (White), 2 to 3 feet,	35	3 50
Snowberry (White), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Snowberry (Red), 2 to 3 feet,	35	3 50
Snowberry (Red), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Forsythia (Golden Bell) 3 to 4 feet,	50	
Forsythia (Golden Bell), 5 to 6 feet,	75	

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

	Each	Per 12
Viburnum Opulus (High bush Cranberry), 3 to 4 feet,	50	5 00
Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree), 2 to 3 feet,	35	
Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree), 3 to 4 feet,	75	
Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow-wood), 2 to 3 feet,	50	
Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow-wood) 4 to 5 feet,	75	
Buddleia (Butterfly Bush) Veitchii, 2 to 3 feet,	50	
Cornus Sericea (Silky Dogwood), 3 to 4 feet,	50	
Barberry (Thunbergii), 18 to 24 inches, bushy,	50	5 00
Barberry (Thunbergii), 15 to 18 in. bushy,	35	3 50
Barberry (Thunbergii) 12 to 15 inches,	25	2 50

CLIMBING SHRUBS.

	Each	Per 12
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (sweet scented), 2 yrs. old ..\$	35	
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (strong plant) 3 yrs. old ..	35	3 50
Clematis—Jackmanii (Large Flowering Purple), 2 years old	1 00	
Clematis—Paniculata, New Sweet-scented Japan (White-flowering), 2 years old	50	
Wisteria, Purple, 4 years old	50	
Wisteria, Purple, 2 years old	35	
Ampelopsis—Engelmanni (Ivy), strong plants	50	
Ampelopsis—Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 2 years old	50	
Bittersweet, 2 years old	50	

Hedge Plants

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Spirea (Van Houttei), 18 to 24 inches, fine,			\$25 00
Barberry (Thunbergii), 12 to 15 inches,	\$ 25	\$ 2 50	15 00
Mulberry (Russian), 3 to 4 feet,	25	2 00	
Privet (Amoor River), a perfectly hardy plant making a most beautiful hedge, 12 to 18 inches,			10 00
Privet (Amoor River), 2 to 3 feet,			15 00

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots should be closely cut, in those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; those marked with (*) being the most fragrant. Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction. In May and June these lovely Roses are beautiful with large, perfumed flowers of richest colors, far exceeding the everblooming class in

size and vivid effect. A mulching of straw or leaves will greatly benefit them if applied in the fall and allowed to remain until spring. **Strong dormant plants from open ground, 2 years old, 60c each; per doz., \$6.00.**



PAUL NEYRON, the largest Rose that grows.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Strong dormant plants from open ground, 2 and 3 years old.

	Each	Per 12
Prairie Queen (Bright Rose Red),	\$.50	
Crimson Rambler (Crimson Scarlet),50	
Dorothy Perkins (Beautiful Shell Pink),50	
Violet Blue Rambler (Steel Blue), 2 years old,50	
Flower of Fairfield (Brilliant Crimson), everblooming,75	
Climbing American Beauty (same color and as fragrant as the bush form),75	
Climbing American Beauty, extra heavy, 4 years,	1.00	

"BABY RAMBLER" ROSES.

Crimson and White.

The original dwarf form of Crimson Rambler. The wonderful consistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding, and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses or Perennials, it has no equal.

Two-year-old dormant plants, 60 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Gen. Ja c que min o t (Crimson Scar le t); *Paul Neyron (Pink or Rose Color); *Anna de D i e s b a c h (Dark Rich Pink); Persian Yellow (Bright Yel low); *Mme. Plantier (June Rose, Pure White); *Magna Char ta (Beautiful Bright Pink suffused w ith Carmine); *Margaret Dickson (White with pale Flesh Center); American Beauty (Deep Pink Shaded with Carmine); *Mar shall P. Wilder (Bright Cherry Red); Ulrich Brunner (Cherry Red); Baron de Bonstetten (Rich Vel vety Maroon); *Frau Karl Druschki (Pure White), *Mrs. John Laing (Soft Pink); *George Dickson (Vel vety Crimson Maroon). Gruss an Tep litz (velvety crimson red). Mad Caroline Testout (light salmon pink edged silvery rose).

ROSA RUGOSA.

A valuable, perfectly hardy type much used in landscape work; the heavy wood and shrubby formation adapting it to hedges and hardy borders, or to mixed shrubbery groups. The foliage is lustrous, dark green, usually corrugated, and is impervious to attacks of insect pests. Flowers are borne in clusters of varying size and construction, and are succeeded by persistent fruits which carry their usefulness into winter.

Chas. Fredrick Worth, deep crimson, fairly double flowers, 2 years old, 50 cents each.

Mad. Georges Bruant.—Semi-double pure white flowers, 2 years old, 50 cents each.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING PÆONIES.

Magnificent hardy plants, almost rivaling the Rose in perfume and brilliancy of color. Once planted they will last a lifetime with little care. Ten best varieties in colors ranging from a white to a deep red, each 50 and 75 cents. Extra large single clumps, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

HARDY PHLOXES.

They thrive in any ordinary rich soil. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and the extended season of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them particularly valuable for garden planting. Have a choice collection of ten varieties. Athis, tall; bright salmon-pink, violet eye. Bridesmaid, white, crimson eye; fine truss. Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, tall; early free bloomer, one of the best flowers, large, pure white. Pantheon, the peerless pink, extra large flat flowers of salmon rose. Rosenberg, bright reddish violet, with blood-red eye, large florets and truss. Ryndstrom, rose pink, much like Paul Neyron rose, flowers very large. Sunshine, aniline red, with crimson eye. Coquelicot, short bushy growth, very free and continuous bloom; fiery orange scarlet. White Lady, a beautiful pure white. Mad P. Langier, brilliant crimson, rich, striking color.

Price, 20c each \$2.00 per doz.

Veneered Tree Protectors**THEIR ADVANTAGES ARE**

1st. The prevention of injury from rabbits and mice.

2nd. The prevention of injury from borers and other insect pests.

3rd. From the hot blistering sun and winter's blasts.

4th. From injury against the whippletree while cultivating the orchard.

5th. Against sun scald. (Trees thus protected will not become hidebound.)

6th. If our Protectors are properly put on and looked after they will last as long as the trees need protecting.

7th. It will prevent the bark from bursting open on young trees in extreme cold weather.

Price, wired ready to put on tree, \$2.00 per 100; without wire, \$1.50 per 100.



THE HANDY

A Condensed Table of

Plant	Insects and Diseases	Remedy	First Application
Apple	San José Scale	Lime-Sulphur or Kerosene	Early in November. If kerosene is used, use $\frac{1}{2}$ water and $\frac{1}{2}$ kerosene
	Oyster-shell and Scurfy Scale, Woolly Aphis	10% Kerosene	Use when young first hatch in early spring
	Codling Moth Bud Moth Apple Scab	Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead mixed	Early spring before buds swell
Cherry	Black Aphis and Rot	Kerosene Bordeaux	15% kerosene as soon as plant lice are noticed. Bordeaux when fruit has set
Grape	Rot and Mildew	Bordeaux	When buds first swell
Peach	Rot and Leaf Curl	Bordeaux	In March, before buds swell
Pear	Codling Moth and Scab	Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead added	Before blossoms open
Plum	Curculio Rot and Blight	Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall

SPRAY CALENDAR

Diseases and Remedies

Second Application	Third Application	Remarks
In February, same as first	For summer treatment, use 10% kerosene	San José Scale cannot be destroyed in a single treatment, but is easily kept in check by a little effort. If only a few trees of an orchard are affected, burn them off.
Repeat in 10 days		If Woolly Aphis is present on roots, dip stock in 10% kerosene emulsion.
As soon as blossoms fall	Two weeks later	A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made.
Repeat if needed	Repeat if needed	Cherry Aphis is one of the hardest insects to kill and the kerosene should be used as strong as possible, but not strong enough to kill the foliage.
Repeat in 10 days	Repeat in 10 days	Fourth application is needed. Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present.
After blossoms fall	Repeat in 2 weeks	Best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects which may be present.
After blossoms fall	Repeat 2 weeks later	The fire blight of the pear cannot be controlled by spraying.
Repeat in 10 days	10% kerosene if Aphis is present	If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or kerosene.



Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

One Pen Only.—Barred Rocks, mated with choice, selected, standard colored birds, bred from Hawkins, Thompson, Felch, and Bradley Bros. strains. Eggs for hatching from this pen \$3.00 per 13 eggs.

Eggs for hatching from flock as they run outside (all pure bred B. P. Rocks, same breeding as above pen), \$1.00 for 13 eggs; \$5.00 for 100 eggs. Birds for sale at reasonable prices in fall.